QUERIES & ANSWERS.

Two Mathematical Problems Answered.

OYSTER-LAW MATTERS.

Mottoes-" Oil on the Waters' Nearest Relatives - Smoke-

To the Editor of the Dispatch : Flease answer in your query column whether Peter Jackson is a negro or a white man, and oblige A READER.

Raising the Hat.

JORGENSEN, VA., To the Editor of the Dispatch:

He is an Australian negro.

Will you please state whether it is eti-quette for a gentleman who is walking with a lady to raise his hat when saluted by his gentleman friend? Subscauses. We think so, though the authorities we have at hand differ as between raising the hat and merely touching it.

EIGHMOND, December 2, 1833. To the Editor of the Dispatch; Will you please inform me as to the law in regard to the height of boiler and fur-asce stacks here in the city? OLD SUBSCRIBER.

We know of no special law; but every man must take care that the smoke from ais chimney or stack does not become a nusance to his neighbors.

Lynchburg and Roanoke.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Please give the population each of Lynchburg and Roanoke cities.
A question has arisen here as to which has the larger population, and we leave it to you to decide and oblige A some of your to decide and oblige a score of your

Here are the figures from the census of

Lynchburg, 19,779. Rosnoke, 16,120.

Oll On the Waters. FORE UNION, VA.
To the Editor of the Dispatch:

The expression, "Pouring oil on the troubled waters," originating in the fact that oil tends to lessen the turbulence of water, has been from time almost immemorial to this writer figuratively used by writers and speakers. Is it known who first made use of it?

Results to the writer figuratively used by writers and speakers. Is it known who first made use of it?

23–79 A. D., and we should despair of doing can do it in 4 + 20 = 24 days, B can do better than this.

University Literary Society Mottoes. BELAIR, Mr. To the Editor of the Dispatch

Can you tell me what the motto of the Jefferson Literary Society of the University of Virginia is, and that of the Washington Society also, both of them in Latin?

James A. Lyse. Motto of the Jefferson Society; " Hace elim meminisse juvabit." Of the Washington Literary Society

Quam fluctus diversi Quam mare conjuncti,"

Nearest Relatives. GAINESVILLE, PLA. To the Elitor of the Dispatch :

Will you please answer through the col-umus of your paper the following: Who and what is the address of the nearest rela-tion of the following Confederate gen-orals: 1. Braxton Bragg: 2. John C. Breck-inridge: 3. Sterling Price: 4. J. B. Ma-gruder. Yours. A SUBSCRIBER. We do not know, but perhaps some

our readers do. If they will furnish the information to us we shall be happy to

How to Pronounce Agricola.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Please publish in the next issue of your paper on which syllable of the Latin word "Agricola" (which ments a husbandman) does the accent belong? J. G. The accent falls upon the antepenult

The law of the Latin is that in words of The penult in Agricola is short, therefore

To the Editor of the Dispatch :

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Which is the best lamp for a person with
weak eyes, who uses glasses, to read by
and to write by at night? What is the
price of this lamp? Can it be bought in
Richmond, and if so where?
A. B. An Argand gas-burner or student's lamp. The latter can be obtained from any house furnishing store at a cost of four to five

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

To the Editor of the Pispanen.

Please answer if air escapes or can escape through the head of a human being if the throat is stopped up and no air can escape through said throat? Please oblige a school-boy who studies physiology by answering this question.

James.

Cure for Equine Ulcer. FALKLAND, N. C.
To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I have a fine horse that has an eating, I have a line horse that has an eating, mattery sore on the right side of his right fore-leg between his hoof and the first joint of his leg. It appeared first by a little piece of skin being broken or snagged off hast July, and to-day it is an eating sore to the bone, and seems to be eating around the bone of the leg.

S. It is more than probable that the horse

bites the ulcer owing to the irritating nature of it. thus making it worse. Tie the animal's head in a manner to prevent his mouth from getting to the sore. This may be easily accomplished with two halterropes—one tied to each side of the stall. The head should have sufficient freedom to reach the food. It will do the horse no material harm in preventing his lying soundly in a standing position.

Apply to the sore three hot poultices of flaxseed meal daily for three days, then clean the part with warm water, and use the following: Chloride of zinc, 3 drs.; water, 8 oz.; mix. Apply to all parts of the ulcer three times a day with a small piece of sponge. This treatment should cause desirable granulation within a week, after which time stop using the zine lotion and apply the following: Pulverized willow charcoal, 1 oz.; iodoform, 4 drs.; mix. Dust on the sore three times a day with a powder-blower, such as is used for

ble that a splinter may have been left in the wound, therefore examine carefully for a foreign body in the sore.

Oyster-Law Questions. CAPPAROSIC, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch :

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Your answer to the query of the Franktown correspondent as regards the tongtar suggests another question. I quote:
The inspector has no right to impose a tong-tax in advance. He is required under the same act to compel the tongman to render him weekly under oath the amount of his sales during the preceding week, and the tongman is taxed at the rate of 40 cents on the \$100, &c.*

Now the question that I wish to propound is this: Suppose I should apply to the idspector for registration of my boat and pay the fee for a license to catch oysters on the rocks, and the inspector informs me that I must make weekly returns to him of the exact amount of my sales, and then suppose I should make no sales; or, to make it plainer, suppose I should plant the cysters that I catch and they are assessed as other personal property and are taxed at the rate of 40 cents on the \$100, am I compelled under the law to make any returns to him when I have made no sales;
This is a question that has embarrassed.

make any returns to him when I have made no sales?

This is a question that has embarrassed asome of our inspectors, and by answering it you will greatly oblige a constant reader.

The oyster act, approved February 25, 1892. reads:

The inspector abili require each tongman registered in his district to make to him on the Saturday of each week, or within three days thereafter, a true and accurate return of the amount of sales made by him during the week preceding; each the inspector shall collect

rom said tongman on the aggregate amount of said sales for that week an be levied by the State on any other species

Article X., section 2, of the Constitution of Virginia reads: "No tax shall be imfor the privilege of taking or catching ors-ters from their natural beds with tongs in the waters thereof, but the amount of sales of oysters so taken by any citizen in any one year may be taxed at a rate not exceeding the rate of taxation imposed upon any other species of property."

Where a tongman has made no sales we do not believe the inspector can compel the tongmen "to make any returns to

For Sharp Wits.

A, B, and C do a piece of work in a certain time. A could do it alone in twenty days more, B in eight days more, and C in twice the time. Required, the time they took to do it working tegether RACCOON FORD, CULPEPER COUNTY, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : To the Editor of the Dispatch:

In the Wagnly Dispatch of November 24th I find the problem enclosed and think the following is the solution.

Let x = the number of days in which A, B, and C can do the work, then x + 20 = the time in which A can do it. x + 8 = the time in which B can do it. 2x = the time in which C can do it.

Then in one day A, B, and C can do a part of this work represented by the frac-

A alone can do — of the work, x - 20 B alone can do $\frac{1}{x+8}$ of the work.

Calone can do $\frac{1}{2x}$ of the work.

And thus we have the equation:

x x + 20 x +8 2x Clearing of fractions we have (x + 20) (x + 8) 2 = 2x (x + 8) + 2x (x + 20) + (x + 8)(x + 20), or

 $x^{2} + 28x + 160$, or $100 = 3x^{2} + 28x$ or $\frac{160}{3} = x_2 + \frac{28x}{3}$ Completing 160 3 196 2 196

 $\frac{28x}{3} + \frac{196}{9}$, or $\frac{676}{9} = x + 28x + \frac{196}{9}$. Extracting the square root we have -12 14 $x + \frac{14}{3}$, whence $x = \frac{12}{3} = 4$. Then A.B. Bartlett traces it to Pliny the elder, and C can do the work in four days. A

> P. B. HIDEN. Respectfully, The foregoing solution is correct.

Cannon-Ball Problem.

SHOOTING CREEK, VA. the Editor of the Dispatch:

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Will you please work the following problem and give the full explanation of it and oblige a subscriber
A 12-inch bail is in the corner where walls and floor are at right angles. What must be the diameter of another bail which can touch that ball while both touch the same floor and the same walls?

S. T. T.

In this problem imagine perpendiculars frawn from the centre of the small and iarga balls to the two sides and the floors. The three perpendiculars for each centre would be the three radii from the centre to the points of contact with sides and floor and therefore be equal and the three edges of a cube, and we would have, as it were, a cubical box within and in the corner of a large cubical box. Now the lines drawn from the corner to the two centres would be the diagonals of the subes, and would form parts of the same

straight line because-1. The diagonals of the bases of the cubes form parts of the same straight line. as each makes an angle of 45° with the side of the square base.

2. The diagonals of the cubes lie in the same plane passing through the vertical corner edge and the 45° diagonals of the bases, and the diagonals of all cubes make figure:

C A is the cor ner, e and C tres, A c and A C the diago nals of the

bases of the cubes. It can be shown, AB the diagonal of

quare base = V2 side = V2 r. and A c the diagonal of the cube = v3 r. So, A C v3 R. But e C=r+R because the balls cining these centres is by geometry equal o sum of the radii. We have then, A c + c C= A C, or v3r + r + R= v3 R; or v3 $r + r = \sqrt{3}R - R \text{ or } (\sqrt{3} - 1)R = (\sqrt{3} + 1)$

 $v_3 + 1$ 1) r; R= $\frac{3}{v_3-1}$ r; multiplying both terms 4 + 2 V 3 of the fraction by $\sqrt[8]{3} + 1$, $R = \frac{3}{3-1}$ ror

 $R = ---r = (2 + v_3)$ r. In this problem, 2 = 6, and R = (2 + $\sqrt{3}$) 6 = (2 +

1.73 +) 6=22.38 + mehes, and the diame terof the larger ball = 44.76 + inches, the

Notices of New Books.

STELLIGERI AND OTHER ESSAYS CON-CERNING AMERICA. By Barrett Wendell. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1893, 12 uo., pp. 217. \$1.25.
Perhaps the above title, "Stelligeri," may not convey even to the Latin scholar the exact idea which the author has in mind. The term is taken from the ancient Harvard catalogues and refers to those marked names: "They that bear the stars have passed from among the living." Stelligeri, these were called, and Stelligeri is typical, too, of the great deeds of America's by-gone days which are no more. And it is this tone which pervades the bookthe note struck in the introductory essay which gives the title merely sounds the key in which all the others are pitched. It is about the only thing which connects them-the sombre tone prevailing through then all, the characteristic touch of the

author's hand. This is interesting as a phase in our American literature—the subject of one of the best of the essays in the present collection. A large number of good people in America still regard our country as the land of promise, of hope, especially blessed trom above, as a youthful land with hardly a past, but a most beekoning future. To such Mr. Wendell's book will come ike a sudden douce of cold water. America has a history-a greatness of the pastand it is in the mood evoked by contemplating this past, the Stelligeri, that these essays have been produced. There is a fin-de-siecle spirit among us; this book is a definite product. The only vague wonder we allow ourselves is to what ex-

tent it has tainted the whole circle of Harvard.

Let us look at it. Mr. Wendell is a graduate of Harvard and a professor in Harvard, and a professor in Harvard, a close student of the past, and an interested observer of the present. He contesses his profession has removed him from the practical side of life—which is simply another way of asserting that he is regarding this scene of active life purely from the outside, objectively, and not as having relation to himself. He is proud of the past—of the past of Harvard, of Massachusetts, of New England, of the Puritans. He believes with perfect conviction that all he is and all he enjoys, comes from this past—and yet he is conscious that he is a typical product, is different from this past. He believes that the development was inevitable—and yet that he has fallen upon evil times and degenerate days. He asserts that the old glory of the country lay in the Puritans, and that the strength of the Puritans was in the narrowest and strictest Calvinism. We knew too much for all that new, is the implication—but what hape we in its stead? This is a notable in-devision in the stead? This is a notable in-devision in the stead? This is a notable in-devision. tent it has tainted the whole circle of

THE DOGS IN NELSON.

any in Paris. We cast away old gods and doe't believe in the new.

Mr. Wendell would say that he is not despondent possibly not—but within is there any buoyancy of hope; at best he is calmly philosophic and is determined to play his part with dignity and serenely await the end. Need we be surorised to hear that his lecture-room is always crowded with hearers, because no one ever knows what he is going to say next. And yet there is perfect order in it all—Mr. Wendell's own instinct was right. These six essays and addresses, while not written connectedly, all have one common feeling running through them. Mr. Wendell loves to deal with seeming paradoxes; it gives him real enjoyment (for he is wrong to persist in his find-siecle belief that he is really incapable of enjoyment and enthusiasm) to prick a bubble and create a flutter, and he enters with evident zest upon the operation; and then, while he praises the past and surrounds it with a halo, it allows him all the more readily, besides being unseen, to maintain his superiority and personal attitude of disdain toward the present. As Mr. Wendell is perhaps the most popular professor of letters at Harvard we may expect a deeper swell of imitators very soon.

But back of it all, does this really imply

Harvard we may expect a deeper swell of imitators very soon.

But back of it all, does this really imply an impatience on the part of New England men that the empire of government has moved westward, and that other idaals, other ways—the future will tell how beneficent!—now controi? Is it really characteristic of the mental attitude of the nitramontanes in nigh all the original thirteen States?

But to come to the essays more definitely. "Four American Centuries" was delivered before the public schools of Worcester on Columbus-Day. October, 1892. Here is the contession, in the face of the past four hundred years: "There are moments when the materialism, the baseness, the corruption that at any moment mark human existence anywhere, make

must always be the sworn foe of excellence."

The second essay, "Some Neglected Characteristics of the New England Puritans," was a paper read before the American Historical Association. Both in this and in the next, "Were the Salem Witches Guiltless?" Mr. Vendell is able to make use of bis researches pursued at the time of writing his "Life of Cotton Mather." He believes in the grossness of the Salem witches, attributes their ill-doings to hypnotic states, and holds that the Puritan conscience did a boon to New England in crushing out the thing accursed.

The paper on "American Literature" is perhaps the longest—it is also one of the most suggestive. Starting with the six stars of New England—Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Hawthorne, and D. Holmes—he yet is in doubt whether American literature has struck any note so different, so original, so individual, that the world would be a distinct loser were it not it, possession. The two of whom alone it way he said that ther 2x + 56x + 320 = 2x + 16x + 2x + 40x

the world would be a distinct loser were it not it possession. The two of whom alone it may be said that their work is distinctly different from what we feel is characteristically English are Hawthorne and Poe. "If it be something to have added a new note to literature, then we Americans must respect the memory of Poe." There is a great deal of truth in all that the writer says in discussing this point, though we think even here, perhaps, his lines are drawn too rigidly and with some lack of sympathy.

The two concluding themes are more personal: they touch on Whittier and on Lowell. The one is a prepared paper written by request for the American Academy of Arts and Sciences—and, we think, shows this; or perhaps Whittier is so distinctly Puritan and New England—which means at the same time narrow in his approaches and stripped towards other

shows this; or permaps whitter is so distinctly Puritan and New England—which means at the same time narrow in his sympathies and attitude towards other and complex phases of life—that it gives one who is not a New Englander and not a Puritan this feeling. On the other hand, nothing could be more dehiphtful than the magazine article on "Lowell" called forth spontaneously by the occasion of his death. It shows us Lowell the man as he was as Lowell the teacher. It is a noble tribute of a student's heart—yes, we take it back, Mr. Wendell is not afraid to show that he has enthusiasm, that he has sentiment, that he appreciates and values the manly in living form. But even he, alsa: the gifted, fascinated Lowell—is now classed among the "Stelligeri!"

For sale by J. W. Raxbonen & Co.
SOME ARTISTS AT THE FAHR. By

For sale by J. W. RANDOLER & Co.

SOME ARTISTS AT THE FAIR. By
Frank D. Millett, Will. H. Low, J. A.
Mitchell, W. Hamilton Gibson, and F.
Hopkinson Smith. New York. Charles
Scribner's Sons. 123 pages, Price \$1.25.
The authors in the order named treat
respectively of "The Decorations of the
Exposition." "Types and People at the
Fair," "The Art of the White City,"
"Foreground and Vista at the Fair," and
"The Picturesque Side," There are fortyone illustrations, and the general make-up
of the book is very handsome.
For sale by J. W. Randoluh & Co.
NISBY'S CHRISTMAS. By Jacob A. Riis.

the penult when the penult is long, on the antepenult when the penult is short.

bases, Hence we have the following the Soribner's Sons. 52

pages. Price 50c There are really three stories in this lit-tle volume which is delightful reading for email children. For sale by J. W. Randolph & Co.

HISS STUARTS LEGACY. By Mr. Steel, McMillan & Co. New York and London, 1833. Price, 81.00
The plot of this story is laid in British ida. It is well written, and interesting ike all the books which are published McMillan & Co., it is gotten up in

HNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY STU OHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY STU-DIES IN HISTORICAL AND FOLITI-CAL SCIENCE, Herbert B. Adams, Editor, Local Government in the South and Southwest, by Professor Edward W. Bemis, Ph. D. (J. H. U.), and Students in Vanderbilt University, Popular Election of United States Sena-tors, by John Haynes, Graduate Student in Johns Hopkins University Eastlein Johns Hopkins University, Baitt-more: The Johns Hopkins Press, 118 pages, Price, \$1. RECOLLECTIONS OF THE REV. JOHN

M'ELHENNEY, D. D., By his grand-daughter, Rose W. Fry. 'O. Good, Gray Head, Which All Men Knew.' Rich-mond, Va., Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1893. Price, \$1.35; postpaid,

mond, Va., Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1833. Price, \$1.35; postpaid, pp. 291.

The perusal of this work has given us great pleasure, and we bespeak for it a wide and remunerative circulation.

Dr. McElhenney was a remarkable man, and did a remarkable work in a region at a time that needed just such a man. He served faithfully the people of Lewisburg for sixty-two years, during which his minstrations extended from the Alleghanles to the Ohio river. He was a strong friend of education, both academic and collegiate. He started, taught in and established a good academy in Lewisburg. He instructed and retained for their lives the love and respect of Ruffner, Stuart Robertson, and Dr. Plumer, "clarum et denerable nomen."

He was so acceptable at funerals and weddings that he was sent for from long distances. Once he began to preach a funeral sermon over a Mr. T., who was actually alive and listening. A lady near him whispered that it was Mistress T., who had departed. He quickly resumed by saying that all he had so far spoken of the sorrowing survivor might be as truly said, if not more so, of her in whose memory they were called together on this mournful occasion; and he proceeded to preach her funeral.

When an octogenarian he was called to endure the brunt of the late war right in

preach her funeral.

When an octogenarian he was called to endure the brunt of the late war right in and around Lewisburg, which he did with

Christian fortitude and heroism. At length, in his 89th year, he wore out un-der his long and useful labors and depart-ed this life for the unending one above,

ed this life for the unending one above, January 2, 1871.

Before he commenced his life-work he had walked up to the hymeneat altar in Lexington, Va., with one who proved in every way to be a helpment for him. She survived him until February 12, 1876. Her remains were laid by the side of his which were removed (but in the same cemetery) for that purpose.

There is an appendix to the book, among whose contents are two of Dr. McElhennay's sermons, one of which is in celebration of the fitteth year of his pastorate of the Stone Church in Lewisburg. The work embraces also a handsome tribute to the late Judge Fry, of Wheeling.

A Financial Transaction,

"Say, mister," said a boy who had just overtaken a market-wagon after pursuing it for four or five blocks, "do you wanter know who hit you in the neck with that hard snow-ball?"

"You bet I do," replied the man, slack-

THREE HYDROPHOBIA PANICS IN AS MANY NEIGHBORHOODS.

Three Gentlemen-The Former Win the Prizes-Toughs Turned Loose.

ciai)—The dogs have been having a rough time of it in Nelson for the past few weeks. Whether it be that the brutes are the victims of a peculiar epidemic-a solution of the question accepted by many-or whether hydrophobia is alarmingly preva-lent, the residents of several sections of the county have sustained numerous bad scares from supposed mad-dogs. No less than three panies in different neighbor. hoods have occurred within the past few days and in two cases horses were bitten days and in two cases horses were bitten by the rabid animals. The public school by the rabid animals. The public school on Hickory Creek was the scene of one of the excitements, a mad-dog appearing there while the pupils were in school and causing the greatest construction. At the colored school in the same vicinity the dog attacked one of the girls, biting her on the hand. Captain J. W. Foster, the manager of a large scapatione quarry at Schuyler, had a fine horse bitten by a rabid dog and is exceedingly apprehensive of hydrophobia making its appearance. SHOOTING MATCH.

aniely. "Four American Centuries" was delivered before the public schools of Worcester on Columbus-Day, October, 1892. Here is the contession, in the face of the past four hundred years: "There are moments when the materialism, the baseness, the corruption that at any moment mark human existence anywhere, make one sick at heart. The dominant fact of our national history, too, the fact of Democracy, is sometimes terribly disheartening; for, with all its splendid generosity to the people at large, Democracy at heart must always be the sworn foe of excellence."

The second essay, "Some Neglected Characteristics of the New England Puritans," was a paper read before the American Historical Association, Both in this and in the next, "Were the Salem Witches Guiltless?" Mr. Vendell is able to make Guiltless?" Mr. Vendel is able to make Guiltless? Wr. Vendel is able to third.

Hot Creek promises to lead off in the matrimonial line this season. It is authentically stated that eight marriages will take place before Christmas in that neighborhood, consisting of perhaps not forty families.

A crowd of toughs startled the quiet residents along the road from Shelton to Poplars a few nights ago by their uproarious conduct at a very late hour. They placed obstructions on the turnpike in numerous places, and finally broke open the Poplars achool-house and spent the night there, leaving it in a pitiable condition of disarrangement. The participants in the froice have since been arrested.

A large number of young people gathered at the hospitable residence of Mr. Joseph Mays, near Colleen, Wednesday night, and danced until a late hour.

The Rev. Frank Stringfellow has taken formal charge of the Nelson parish. He contemplates erecting at an early date a rectory at Arrington, where he now resides.

SUCCESSFUL HUNT. Mr. Ed. Harris, of the Poplar neighborhoo. has just returned from a deer hunt
in Buckingham county. He went in company with a party, the members of which
killed eight deer in all. This is the most
successful expedition that has come to the
knowledge of your correspondent this season. Mr. Harris savs game is quite plentiful in Buckingham, which is a report entirely at variance with news from other
sections of the State.

tirely at variance with news from other sections of the State.

A mill for the manufacture of sassafras oil has been started on the estate of Mr. John W. Martin, near Faber's.

Mr. H. P. Baker. of Shelton, is visiting his parents near Richmond.

Messra, J. T. Coleman, G. E. Caskie, and Judge J. Thompson Brown, of Lovingston, are in Richmond.

MASKED ATTACK ON DEMOCRACY. The Richmond Times on O'Ferrall and the Anderson-McCormick Election-Law.

PULASEL VA., December 1, 1893. To the Editor of the Disputch:

PULLERI, VA., December 1, 1893.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

It does seem indeed that the Democracy of the Richmond Times has been obscured, if not temporarily eclipsed, by its too close and familiar contact with the radicalism of the Virginia Sun.

Its attacka now upon Governor-elect O'Ferrall and his supporters for the nomination for Governor is but a thinly-masked attack upon the Democratic party in Virginia, as is its strange and untimely attack upon the Anderson-McCormick law and the integrity of the recent election in Virginia, which gave the magnificent Democratic majority of \$50,000. Strange, passing strange, that a Democratic paper—a Virginia Democratic paper—should thus hasten to join the McKinleyies and Weaverites in robbing the "Old Dominion" of this crown of glory.

If there was any ground for this hue and cry, the Richmond Times, as a fauthtul sentinel upon the Democratic watch-towers, should have "cried aloud and spared not" agrous O'Ferrall was "fraudulently forced upon the Democracy of Virginia." Perhaps if the Times had thus faithfully done its duty assiste by its strange (quasi) political bed-fellow, the Virginia Sun, the ears and eyes or the Virginia Democrats might have been opened agrous the election and this grant fraudand calamity averted. But alas! ansithe and calamity averted. But alas! a.us! the Radical Virginia Sun was left to slim alone, while the Richmond Times "slum bered and slept" upon its Democratic pos and old Virginia was defrauded and dis

and old virgina was derivated and disgraced!! sad now, artza the election, the Times wakes up and never tires of rebroaching the old lads with her shame! Isn't it too bad? Well, if it be true that the frand is a fact, that the crime has been consummated, and the old lady thus disgraced, is it not equally true that the Richmond Times has proven itself to be an unfaithful sentine!, a factor in the fraud, particess criminis, and now, when it persists in thus blowing, should not the old lady take it by the nape of the neck and give it a decent spanking, telling it to keep quiet and behave itself and "hide its diminished head" beneath the greater light of the Virginia Sun?

In the name of conscience, of patriotism, and of insedom, we cry aloud in our agony, Why, oh! why did not the Richmond Times "speak our in meeting"—in the great Democratic meeting—before the nomination and election, and thus spare as all the "deep damnation" of this deadby disgrace!!

THE CHOICE OF THE PROPLE. But, seriously, the Times is not guilty as it would seem insanely to try to prove itself; for there is no fraud, no conspiracy, and this hue and cry is all false clamor. O'Ferrall was the choice of the Virginia Democracy for Governor, and they nominated and elected him, just as he was the choice of his Democratic fellow-congressmen when they chose him to be the "Lone Star" of Democracy in the House of Remocratives in the dark days of Car

choice of his Democratic fellow-congressmen when they chose him to be the "Lone Star" of Democracy in the House of Representatives in the dark days of Czar Reed and the force bill.

Now, as to the charge of cheating in Virginia under the Anderson-McCormick election law in the recent election. For one, I say "give us fair, honest ballots and counts in Virginia in all elections at all hazards, and if the Anderson McCormick election law does not do this, then try one that will." But the false cry of fraud by our enemies is an old dodge and should decive none, It is the old slander of Radicalism and Mahoneism, and the "specifications" of the charge as given by the Hichmond Times are no specifications at all, but simply a rehash of Radicalism and Mahoneism. For instance, one "specification," is that there was a very large—an increased—Democratic vote in the Black Second District—consequently fraud. Mahone or Thad, Stevens could not beat this when they claimed that the Radical party had bought all the "niggers" by freeing them, and that wherever they were in a majority the vote must be counted for the Radicals. Eather late in the day, Mr. Times, to resurrect this rotten, bloody-shirt "argument"—so called. Another "specification" is that in Portsmouth there were only five votes counted for Cocke, therefore there was plainly fraud in the election and count! Wonderful logic, this! Has a great Democratic metropolitan newspaper yet to learn this old trick of the enemy? Why, even we poor hayseed ignoramuses know this.

ONLY HIGHT VOTES.

Why, at Snowville. In Pulaski county, there is the Snowville District, which is overwhelmingly Republican, and in the recent election there were only eight votes for Cocke, and yet no one here is no green as not to knew how it was. All admit—Democrats, Republicans, and Populists—that everything was perfectly fair, and only eight votes were east or offered for Cocke. The Democrats voted for O'Ferrall; the Republicans did not wish to vote for Cocke (who here called himself a Populist, not a Republican), and they did not vote at all, and that good Democratic paper, the Times, could no more count them for Cocke than it could force them to vote for him against their wishes. This is similar to the Porismouth case, and, unless the Times can prove fraud there, answers its charge as to that city.

Again, some one in the Times says there was frauces its precised because they per-ONLY EIGHT VOTES.

formed the impossible feat of poiling a vote every three quarters of a minute Now doesn't this "specification" prove fraud with a vengeance? Why, here in the town of Pulaski a few years ago, we feared we could not poil our full vote, as we had but one precinct and somewhere about 1,260 voters registered. But in the first four hours of the mcraing we poiled 500 votes—500 votes in 240 minutes—and by sundown voted about 1,000 and could easily have voted 100 more. I give these figures from memory, but they are substantially correct, and there was no rush in the voting. So, then, this evidence of fraud, though to some eyes it may seem "proof strong as Holy Writ," is mere moonshine—the moonshine of the Times and not the sunshine of its neighbor and co-laborer in abusing the Democrats of Virginia, the Virginia Sun.

May the Richmond Times stop this foolishness and return to its former Democratic wisdom and usefulness. Amen! amen! sav all good Virginia Democrats. The Disparch will please lead in pra'r.

THE CAME OF FOOT-BALL. Its Discussion in the Methodist Conference. "Doctrine Worthy of All Acceptation."

To the Editor of the Dispatch :

train, check. Inis, you and faculties all give the trustees and faculties and job to do." But in the doing on the will be butteesed by the powerful hey will be butteesed by the powerful as of the conference, one of the est and largest ecclesiastical oddes in oddes in southland; and will they not have the moral support of the press, the pulpit, and the good people of every class and clime?

You pay Judge Kilby a just tribute when you say that he very skiffully guided the Methodist Conference to a correct conclu-Methodist Conterence to a correct conclusion, and I take great pleasure in saying that his substitute, which was adopted with singular unanimity, was heartily sustained by the authors of the original resolutions. Indeed, the doctrine of the substitute, which you think worthy of all acceptation, is also the doctrine of the original paper, which was not against foot-ball per so, but against "the great excesses into which it has gone."

Judge Kilby's resolution is carefully guarded with respect to innocent amusements and manly sports; and the movers of the original resolutions just as heartily approve and commend them, but they protest strongly against intercolleging games of foot-ball which, as commonly played, are neither innocent nor manly, but vicious, degrading, anamali-

monly played, are hetter intocent too manly, but vicious, degrading anamali-ting! It is the excesses connected with these intercollegiate contests which, more than anything else, "has excited public criticism, not to say execration," and caused foot-ball, which as played of old time was a healthful sport, to be classified for late with arrise, fighting and to be deone was a neartest sport, to do classifier flate with prize-fighting and to be de-counced as exceeding in some respects the arbarity of the Sauish ball-fight and the certlessness of the gladitorial combats of iresce and Rome.

The rapid growth of the spirit and practice of integer rapies among the students

The rapid growth of the spirit and practice of improper games among the students of our chief institutions of learning, both of the State and of the churches, may well alarm the friends of higher education, and parents may well plause and ponder before placing their sons where, instead of developing their mental faculties, storing their minds with useful knowledge, refining their taste, and forming their characters after the nobler models of manhood, they are allowed to spend much of their time and money on muscular amusements and violent athletic exercises which imperil their limbs and lives, put them in the way of powerful temptation to nameless vices, and educate them in the direction of a degrading animalism.

of a degrading animalism,
Alex. G. Brown.
Ashland, Va., December 4, 1893.

want of proper courses and distances or some defined boundary in the conveyance of land.

In looking over the records of the different counties of Virginia and North Carolina it will be seen that a great many of the deeds have no courses and distances, or even a defined line, merely calling for the lands of A, B, C, &c., who have no lines themselves. Also, the courses and distances that are recorded have in many cases been made in the house and never run, so are worthless, and do more harm than anything else.

I deresay a great many never think of the terrible consequences that are arising every day on account of the laxity in such matters. A day never passes but some land dispute turns up, often about a few acres of poor land, but sometimes valuable interests are at stake. Hardly a week passes but there is a right between neighbors, and only last week two excellent citizens of Pitt county. N. C., met and shot each other to death on the land in dispute. Is this state of matters to go? Are a law-abiding people to suffer all for the want of a law to compel all parties making a conveyance of land to have certified courses and distances or some defined boundary, such as a canal, road, or creek to mark the line? In day sgone past there might have been some excuse for a want of a proper description, as the land was in many cases of little value, but even then you will find that deeds are much better described than they are at the present day.

Any man buving a tract of land before

land suit costing more than the whole land is worth, and perhaps bringing him to his ruin. I would advise no one to buy an inch of land before he had it run; see that there would be no chance of a dispute with his neighbors, and have the proper courses and distances described in the deed. If he close so he is buying a pig in a bag, neglecting a duty to himself, wite, and children, and running the risk of a quarrel that may end in murder, prison, and the gallows. This is a horrible picture, but it is happening every day in your midst without a man moving a step to have a remedy.

Chizens, for the safety of yourselves impress on your members of the Legislature the great necessity and importance of having auch a bill passed without delay.

Yours truly. Parmick Matthew.

Norfolk, Va., December 6, 1893.

Behind Cholly's Back. (Washington Star.)
"Cholly inherited a good deal of money

\$4.000 \$3.50 \$2.50 SIMMONS \$2.25

> DYERS, SCOURERS, &c. DYEING, SCOURING, CARPET-CHANING. Mas, A J. PYLE, Propriotre. No. 510 north Fifth str no. 17-Fr.SuATuSmo

She Expected to Win.

(New York Press.)

Mamie: I understand that you are a candidate for the presidency of the Society for the Suppression of Slang?
Gertie: Yes.

Mamie: Is there any opposition?
Gertie: You just bet there is. Jennie Van Blank is running for it, too.

Mamie: There will be a contest, then?
Gertie: That's where you are just hoot.
in', but, you bet, she'll get it where the bottle got the cork.

Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right—full of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will remove all foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly, and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effectual, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Heaton, 78 Laurel Street, Phila., says:
"I have had for years a humor in my blood which made me dread to shave, as small boils or imples would be cut, thus causing shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid sleep well and feel like running of foot race all for the use of S. S. S. Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

(Su.W&F)

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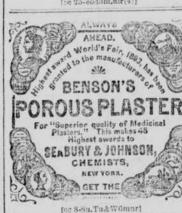
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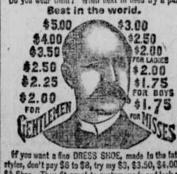


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CORNER HARRISON AND CLAY STS. BREWERS OF

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WINGFIELD & WARE ET. ALS.

The above causes having been referred to the undersigned Commissioner by the Circuit Court of Rockbridge by decree entered therein on September 15, 1833, with directions to take the following accounts:

1. To make further inquiries as to accounts ordered by the decree entered at the September term, 1892, in the case of J. B. Moore et als. vs. Wingfield & Ware et als., and to consider in connection therewith the exception to his former report, and to modify said report as he may think fit.

2. To report as to the proper distribution of the fund in the hands of the receiver to the credit, of these causes, and to report what other funds are available for distribution in these causes, and to whom payable, and to report what sur-"You bet I do," replied the man, slack-ening speed.

"Will ye gimme a quarter of I ketch him and bring him here?"

"Yep."

"Gimme fifty cents?"

"Yes," said the driver, lifting his whip from the socket; "but I won't give you any more'n that."

"Well, git the money ready."

"You haven't got the boy that threw the snow-ball yet."

"Yes, I have. That boy is me. Dad's sick, and me mother can't git work. The twins is too little ter carn anything, an' if I don't hustle there won't be any Christmas-tree at our house. I'll take a lickin' any day fur fifty cents."

"Sonny," said the market-man, in a voice that was remarkably husky, "here's yer fifty cents. I'm in a hurry now-you needn't bother about deliverin' the goods.

We'll call it square." of you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made to the latest ff you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest atyles, don't pay \$5 to \$2, try my \$3, \$3, \$5, \$4,00 or \$5 Shos. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwar, to so by perchasing W. L. Douglas Shoee. Name article stamped on the bettoon, look for it when you have L. DOUG!

FELLER & CO. and
J. R. GOODE & SON.
LIY 16-Su, W&F5m) for distribution in these causes, and whom payable, and to report what suplus remains from sale of the Ada I ware property, after paying the debt du the First National Bank of Buena Vista Notice is hereby given to all partie interested that I have appointed SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1884, at my office, in the town of Lexington Va. as the time and place for taking said accounts. E. M. PENDLETON, det suit. THE OLD FRIEND

Those__ _Pimples

"Doctrine Worthy of All Acceptation."

Allow me to thank you very sincerely for your excellent editorial in Saturday's issue of the Dispatch on "Foot-Fall and the Church." You say "it is not the game so much as the excesses, now so common in connection with it, which excites public eriticism, not to say execration."
"Execration" is a strong word, and it well expresses the public abhorrence and detestation of the shameless excesses now so commonly connected with foot-ball, especially with intercollegiate contests at that strangely popular sport.
That your readers may have a more perfect understanding of the action of the Methodist Conference in Danville, Va., on this subject I would ask attention to the following extract from the conference journal, which says:
"Alexander G. Brown offered a paper condemning the abuses of certain games now practiced in the intercollegiate contests of our colleges and schools, which was read and amended.

"H. M. Hope moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was lost.

"W. J. Kilby effered the following substitute for the whole, which was adopted; "Resolved, That while not opposing innocent games, properly conducted, but heartily commending the same, we sincerely regret and earnestly oppose the excesses into which the games of foot-ball and base-ball have run, and we respectfully and earnestly request the trustees and faculties of our institutions of learning to repress the same,"—See Journal of Thursday, November 39, 1833.

"Repress" is one of the strongest words in the language, and is synonymous with crush, overpower, suppress, quell, restrain, check. This, you regretfully say, will give the trustees and faculties "a hard job to do." But in the doing of they will be buttersed by the powerful in

CREAT EVILS POINTED OUT. Courses and Distances Necessary in the Conveyance of Land. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

My object in writing this article is to point out the great evils arising from the want of proper courses and distances or some defined boundary in the conveyance of land.

Any man buying a tract of land before Any man ouving a trace or and telegra-he knows the lines and that they have courses and distances on the deed to cor-respond with the lines and corners on the land, may start his new purchase by a land suit costing more than the whole land

from his parents."
"Yes. But not much in the way of braips."
"That's true. They left him all dollars

with the red Z on every package. It's the King of Liver medicines, is better than pills, and takes the place of Qui-nine and Calomel. Take nothing offered you as a substitute. J. H. ZEILIN & OO., proprietors, Philadelphia.

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